sidered much better than a *nomen nudum*, a specimen of it given by Hooker to Gray shows it to be a much more leafy plant than *E. acris*, var. *oligocephalus*, with the comparatively short-peduncled heads forming a racemose inflorescence as in true *E. acris* and the var. *asteroides*.

* * Cauline leaves elongate-linear, bristly-ciliate, usually equaling or exceeding all but the uppermost peduncles of the strict raceme.

E. LONCHOPHYLLUS Hook. Fl. Bor.-Am. ii. 18 (1834). *E. armerifolius* Turcz. in DC. Prodr. v. 291 (1836). *E. armeriaefolius* Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. viii. 648 (1873), Syn. Fl. i. pt. 2, 220 (1884). *E. racemosus* Nutt. Trans. Am. Phil. Soc. vii. 312 (1841).— A characteristic plant in saline meadows from the Black Hills and the Saskatchewan Plains westward across the Rocky Mountain region: also in northern Asia. The only eastern material seen by us is from Anticosti (coll. *Verrill*). This specimen was on a sheet in the Gray Herbarium with other material and seems to have formed the basis for Dr. Gray's record in the Synoptical Flora of *E. acris* (true) from Anticosti.[1]

WILLIAM GLEASON GOLDSMITH.

October 7, 1910,[2] passed away at his home in Andover, Mass., William Gleason Goldsmith, a very versatile and gifted man. Born in Andover, November 28, 1832, the eldest son of Jeremiah Goldsmith and Elizabeth Gleason — he was trained for college at Phillips Academy. After the usual four years course at Harvard, he graduated with high honors in 1857, ranking especially high as a Greek scholar. While there he studied botany with Prof. Gray and also studied anatomy. During the year 1858, he read law with Squire Hazen, until he was called to accept the position of Principal of Punchard Free School, which he held from 1858–1886. During a brief inter-

[1] The occurrence of *E. lonchophyllus*, a typical plant of saline habitats in the Rocky Mountain region, at an isolated station near the mouth of the St. Lawrence calls to mind the similar occurrence of *Aster angustus* T. & G., which grows in "wet saline soil" (*Nelson*) in the Rocky Mountain area, at a single station on the lower St. Lawrence (Cacouna, where it grows at the margin of the salt marsh); and a station of the similar *Aster frondosus* T. & G. on salt marshes at Brackley Point, Prince Edward Island, though otherwise known only on saline spots from Wyoming and Colorado to the Sierra Nevada.

[2] For the dates in this notice I am indebted to the issue of the Andover Townsman for Friday, October 14, 1910.

ruption in these duties, resulting from a fire which destroyed the school, he was Peabody Instructor of Natural Sciences at Phillips Academy. After Dr. Taylor's death he finished a period as Principal of the Academy. Under Cleveland's administration he accepted the position of postmaster of Andover, which he filled with preeminent ability from 1886–1895. From 1898–1901 he was Chairman of the Board of Selectmen, a calling to which he devoted his usual zeal and talent. He made two trips to Europe for study and travel, and one to Colorado, where he was much interested in the flora.

But I wished, especially, to say a word concerning Mr. Goldsmith as a student of nature and a teacher. He was one of those humbler men of science, who, though not widely heralded, because they are not known by collections or writings, are none the less worthy to be remembered. He was one of the old type of local naturalist, which is becoming only too scarce. A keen observer — an enthusiastic student — widely read — he was well equipped as a teacher. Endowed with a charming manner and a quiet but irresistible enthusiasm, he could not but inspire those who were fortunate enough to be his pupils with a love for their study and their master. His loyal and admiring students hope to live to do honor to his name and to the thoroughness of his early training. I want also to take this opportunity of acknowledging my debt of gratitude to him. Although long interested in botany, it was primarily to Mr. Goldsmith that I owe my choice of it as a profession.— ALBERT HANFORD MOORE, Washington, D. C.

THE AFFINITIES OF A CERTAIN BOREAL VARIETY OF GALIUM.

K. M. WIEGAND.

IN connection with a study of *Galium trifidum* and its allies the writer published in 1897 [1] the variety *Galium trifidum*, var. *subbiflorum* based upon material collected in Colorado by Hall and Harbour (no. 230). The range was given as "Arizona and California to Oregon and the Saskatchewan," and material was then at hand from Arizona,

[1] Wiegand, K. M.— Galium trifidum and its North American Allies, Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, vol. 24, pp. 389–403. (1897).